1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 3 4 United States of America, 5 Plaintiff, CR 08-00814-PHX-DGC 6 Phoenix, Arizona VS. May 28, 2010 7 Daniel David Rigmaiden and Ransom Marion Carter, III, 8 Defendants. 9 10 11 12 13 BEFORE: THE HONORABLE DAVID G. CAMPBELL, JUDGE 14 REPORTER'S PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 15 STATUS CONFERENCE 16 (EXCLUDING EX-PARTE DISCUSSION) 17 18 19 20 21 Official Court Reporter: Patricia Lyons, RMR, CRR 22 Sandra Day O'Connor U.S. Courthouse, Suite 312 401 West Washington Street, Spc. 41 23 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2150 (602) 322-7257 24 Proceedings Reported by Stenographic Court Reporter 25 Transcript Prepared by Computer-Aided Transcription

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14:26:43 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Criminal case 08-814, United States of America versus Daniel David Rigmaiden and Ransom 14:12:09 Marion Carter, III. This is the time set for status conference. 6 7 MR. BATTISTA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Fred Battista on behalf the United States. 8 9 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 14:12:17 10 MR. RIGMAIDEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Daniel Rigmaiden on behalf of himself. 11 12 MR. SEPLOW: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Philip 13 Seplow, advisory counsel for Mr. Rigmaiden. 14 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 14:12:26 15 MR. FOX: Afternoon. Taylor Fox on behalf of Ransom 16 Carter, III, who is present. 17 THE COURT: Good afternoon. Good afternoon, Mr. Carter. 18 All right. We set this status conference back in 19 14:12:38 20 March for the purpose of talking about the status of discovery in the case, talking about when Mr. Rigmaiden would be 21 22 prepared to file the motion to suppress that he has under way, 23 and to discuss a firm trial date. 24 There was, at that time, a couple of motions that 14:13:02 25 Mr. Rigmaiden had filed to compel disclosures that would

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assist in the preparation of the motion to suppress. One is at Docket 251 and the other is at Docket 252.

I set in the order that I entered after that last hearing a deadline of April 16 for the government to respond to the motions and April 30 for Mr. Rigmaiden to reply.

I have received -- well, the docket doesn't show any responses from the government. They're not in the docket. At least not when I looked at it three times this afternoon. I understand that they have been prepared because Mr. Rigmaiden has twice requested additional time to file a reply to them, but it looks to me like they never got filed in the court.

Have you looked at that, Mr. Battista?

MR. BATTISTA: Your Honor, I wasn't aware that was an issue. I'll rectify the matter. I know that there's -- what happened was is we went to file these on the day they were due and there was an issue with the case had been unsealed and then somehow inadvertently resealed. The documents, I believe, were given to your court staff. Your court staff advised us to not attempt to file them, that that would potentially confuse things even more. And I believe that we were advised that once the clerk's office was able to resolve the computer glitch in the case, then the documents would be filed for us.

So I know that we physically got the documents to the court, but we couldn't file them because of a glitch.

If we need to resubmit them, we can do that. But

that's -- that was my understanding of the status of those 14:14:49 1 2 documents. And obviously the defendant was furnished copies of what we had provided to the court. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 14:15:00 5 Lisa. (The Court and the courtroom deputy confer.) 6 7 THE COURT: All right. Lisa thinks she can get them 8 If she doesn't, she'll be back in touch with you. Why 9 don't you assume, Mr. Battista, we'll get them into the docket. 14:15:54 10 Mr. Rigmaiden, I'm assuming you've had them since 11 late April. 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, about April 20, I believe. THE COURT: Right. Okay. 13 All right. I granted the first motion for additional 14 14:16:07 15 time for you to reply. I'm going to grant the second one as 16 well. You said in that motion, Mr. Rigmaiden, that you would 17 either bring it here today so it could be filed or you may need additional time. Tell me what the status of your reply 18 19 is. THE DEFENDANT: I have it with me today. It's right 14:16:25 20 here on the table. I could file it now, but I'd rather mail it 21 to the government first and try to work out a few issues before 22 23 I actually file it, if that's all right. 24 THE COURT: All right. So if I give you until the 14:16:37 25 June 14th date you requested, will that be time enough to try

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to work things out?

THE DEFENDANT: I believe so.

THE COURT: Okay. Then I will enter an order granting your second motion to extend and setting the reply date for June 14th.

> THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Currently the trial date -- well, before we talk about the trial date, are there any discovery issues between you, Mr. Rigmaiden, and the government, Mr. Battista, other than those that are addressed in these motions?

THE DEFENDANT: There is one issue. I received on March 23rd about 7,000 pages of IP addresses, and then on February 25th I received 2,700 pages of computer forensic reports, and all this is in paper form at CCA. There's not much I can do with it because it was all -- it was originally in digital form. If I have columns and columns of IP addresses on paper, there's not much I can do as far as analyzing the IP address or giving them to the private investigator. We have to scan those into a computer and convert them to text.

I asked the government to provide me with discovery in digital form and they indicated in a letter on -- let me see. This was May 10, 2010. They said they wouldn't provide me with any of the previous discovery in digital form. They said something about not wanting to scan it. But all this discovery originated in digital form, so it would be just a

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matter of them copying CDs and mailing it to Mr. Seplow or my private investigator so we can begin to do work on that discovery since that kind of falls in line with digital discovery.

That's one of the issues I was having as far as discovery is concerned, I have these big boxes of all this information and there's not really much I can do with it. I can't sit there reading through IP addresses all day. There's thousands and thousands of pages. A program would need be used in analyzing that and establish what's going to be used and not used as far as my defense is concerned. I wanted the government to provide me with all that information in digital form.

THE COURT: Mr. Battista.

MR. BATTISTA: Your Honor, my understanding of what the defendant was requesting, and it may have just been inartfully presented to the government, was the defense asking for all of the discovery he had received in digital form. And my response was is that we were not going to simply recopy things.

THE COURT: Do you have a problem --

MR. BATTISTA: No, Your Honor. If we have doc- -- if we have matters that are already in digital form, we can make them available to Mr. Seplow.

The reason we can't make them available directly to

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the defendant is because of security concerns, just generic security concerns, at CCA. We can't give him compact disks, unfortunately, because compact disks can broken and turned into weapons.

THE COURT: But you don't have a problem with giving Mr. Seplow a disk with these IP addresses?

MR. BATTISTA: No, Your Honor. And all Mr. Rigmaiden needs to do -- and he has a discovery index which lists the particular items in detail. So if he can give us particular items that he believes that we have in digital form, we can then provide them to Mr. Seplow. That's the -- that would not be a problem.

THE COURT: Does this solve the problem, Mr. Rigmaiden?

THE DEFENDANT: I did ask for all discovery in digital form, but what I meant by that is anything they have currently in digital form that I wanted in digital form, too. There's no point in printing it out and giving it to me in paper form if it's already in digital form.

I'm not asking they take their paper files and scan them all and do all that work for me. I'm just asking that whatever they have that is already in digital form, I want to have it in digital form as well. Especially these IP addresses and the computer forensic reports.

THE COURT: Let's do this: Let's have you in a letter

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to Mr. Battista specify what you want in digital form. I don't think I'm going to require the government to go back and look at every document they have produced to you and then look on a computer to see if they still have it in digital form. It seems to me what really matters is you getting those very voluminous lists in digital form so you can search them.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: So specify what it is you really need in digital form, and it sounds like Mr. Battista can get it to Mr. Seplow.

THE DEFENDANT: All right. One question I have is the discovery I have has Bates numbers at the bottom, it says "defendant's copy" and there's a number. I just wanted to have some clarification whether or not those documents are the same as the ones that were previously provided to Mr. Seplow and my other attorneys, if the numbers were going to match between those two sets of documents, because I know one says Bates stamp number and then there's a date with the number. But my set of discovery just says "defendant's copy" and the Bates number, but there's no date there.

THE COURT: Do you know if the numbers correspond, Mr. Battista?

MR. BATTISTA: Your Honor, the discovery's been gathered from many, many different sources. Again, everything that -- anything that's been disclosed to any defense counsel

of Mr. Rigmaiden and to Mr. Rigmaiden, they're exact copies. 14:21:47 1 2 In other words, we're not creating a different file for 3 Mr. Rigmaiden. So we have one set. Occasionally we may 4 designate something as, quote, unquote, the defendant's copy 14:22:04 5 just so we know what to physically deliver to him to CCA versus 6 what to provide to Mr. Seplow. So that's -- it's just -- it 7 may say "defendant's copy." That's just so that we can keep 8 track of who's getting what. But it's all the exact same 9 documents. 14:22:22 10 THE COURT: But when do you that, when you label it "defendant's copy," if I understand you correctly, the number, 11 12 Bates number on that document, is the same number that's on 13 Mr. Seplow's copy of the document. 14 MR. BATTISTA: Yes. In other words, the only difference is that, well, all we're doing is Mr. Seplow now is 14:22:33 15 getting a cc copy of any letter that goes to Mr. Rigmaiden. 16 17 THE COURT: All right. Any other discovery issues we need to discuss? 18 THE DEFENDANT: My copies don't have dates on them. 19 Ι 14:22:50 20 kind of wanted to have the dates that they were originally 21 provided. 22 THE COURT: Why? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Well, there could be issues as far as if I wanted to raise prejudice in the future like if something 24 14:23:01 25 happened and the government didn't have certain discovery at a

certain date then I could show that, you know, if something 14:23:04 1 2 would have happened sooner, then they wouldn't have come up 3 with this discovery at this time. 4 THE COURT: Well, I'm not going require them to go 14:23:13 5 back and date all the documents they've produced to you, Mr. Rigmaiden. If a prejudice issue comes up, you can raise 6 7 that. But it doesn't seem to me worth forcing them to go back 8 and apply dates to all of the documents you've received. 9 Are there other discovery issues you need to raise? 14:23:32 10 THE DEFENDANT: That's all of them, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Now, Mr. Fox, obviously you're 12 fairly new in the case. My understanding is you were appointed in the last couple of weeks. Is that right? 13 MR. FOX: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Are there any issues that you've 14:23:48 15 identified that need to be addressed in this status conference 16 17 today? MR. FOX: Not at this time. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. The trial date currently for Mr. Rigmaiden is August 10th because I granted a motion that 14:23:59 20 continued it from June 8th to August 10th. Do you know if your 21 22 client has the same date, Mr. Fox? 23 MR. FOX: I believe so. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 14:24:16 25 Mr. Rigmaiden, do you have an idea today as to when

you're going to be prepared to file the motion to suppress 14:24:20 1 2 you've been working on? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Well, I was hoping to have a firm 4 estimate, but I've been having to put so much time into this 14:24:31 5 reply and it's 78 -- 74 pages. So all the time I've been 6 putting in lately has been going to the reply. I know once 7 this gets settled as far as what the government's going to give 8 me, I'll be able to look at whatever discovery they're finally 9 going to turn over and I'll be able to make that estimate 14:24:49 10 pretty quickly by looking at what evidence I have to work with 11 as far as writing the motion to suppress. 12 So -- and plus there's some issues with getting some 13 legal research with the paralegal and that kind -- I was 14 hoping I'd be able to read some cases and I'd be able to get a 14:25:02 15 better idea about the arguments I would raise, but that didn't 16 happen. I don't know, I just kind of ran into different 17 stumbling blocks. So I don't really have a firm estimate for you today. 18 19 THE COURT: What is 74 pages? THE DEFENDANT: This is the reply to the government's 14:25:16 20 21 response. 2.2 THE COURT: 74 pages of text? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: You've written 74 pages in the reply? 14:25:24 25 THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.

14:25:27 1 THE COURT: Are you aware that our local rules contain 2 page limitations? 3 THE DEFENDANT: I'm aware of that. But in the Supreme 4 Court's Bagley case, they stated the importance of filing 14:25:39 5 specific discovery requests and I don't think that a local rule should overrule my right to make specific discovery requests of 6 7 the government. I know the more specific I make my requests 8 and more culpable they are later if they decide to withhold 9 evidence from me, and it also puts them on notice that what I 14:25:58 10 need and if they don't provide it, it gives me the chance to 11 make decisions about trial and pretrial. So I should be able 12 to make specific requests even if it's over the local rule 13 limit of --14 THE COURT: But your reply is not your request. request is spelled out in a lot of detail in your two motions. 14:26:11 15 16 Are you adding new documents in your reply? 17 THE DEFENDANT: There are new exhibits, yes. THE COURT: I mean are you asking for material in your 18 reply that you didn't ask for in the motions? 19 14:26:26 20 I go into further detail what it THE DEFENDANT: No. is specifically I'm asking for and why they should provide it 21 22 and why they shouldn't be allowed to withhold it. 23 THE COURT: Well, as you probably know, Mr. Rigmaiden, before you can file a document that exceeds the court's page 24 14:26:39 25 limitation, you have to file a motion seeking permission to

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               file --
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                        THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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                        THE COURT: -- an over-page document. When I rule on
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               those I look at the document. I can't say I've ever received a
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               74-page reply before. If you end up wanting to file that, I'll
               look at it and decide if 74 pages are really needed to address
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               the issues here. On that basis I'll decide whether to grant
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              you excess pages.
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                        THE DEFENDANT: If it isn't granted, would I be able
              to file it as a new discovery request?
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                        THE COURT: Well, I don't know because I don't know
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               what's in it.
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                        THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
                        THE COURT: I mean, normally discovery requests aren't
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               filed with the court.
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                        THE DEFENDANT: This is why I wanted to send it to the
              government before filing it anyways.
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                        THE COURT: Well, if, after sending it to the
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               government, you're able to shorten it, which I assume is part
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               of the reason you wanted to send it to the government in the
               first place --
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                        THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.
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                        THE COURT: -- then that would be a good idea, I
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               think.
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                        THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
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THE COURT: What you said earlier, then, you don't know today when you're going to have your motion to suppress ready to file. Is that right?

THE DEFENDANT: That's right.

THE COURT: All right. I think what we will do, then, is leave the trial date at August 10. What that will do, since that's the standard trial setting for August, is prompt the setting of a status conference in late July, probably — actually it's going — I'm not sure if it's going to be the middle of July or very first of August, but we'll set status conferences for all the trials set on August 10. So that will get us back in here to talk about where we are.

Obviously, if that motion hasn't been filed, we're not going to go to trial on August 10. But hopefully by that time you'll have a firm fix on when the motion is going to be filed, if it hasn't already been filed, and we can then look at how much time we need to resolve the motion and get ready for trial and set a firm trial date.

Were you going to say something, Mr. Rigmaiden?

THE DEFENDANT: I thought you were asking if I would have a firm date by then.

THE COURT: Well, no. I'm saying if by that status conference you haven't filed the motion, then I'm going to ask you when it will be filed so we can try to project out and get a firm trial date on the calendar.

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THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I understand.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Battista, do you have other matters you wish to raise today?

MR. BATTISTA: Just for the record, if the defendant has any motions pending, I have no objection to the motions that are pending.

THE COURT: All right. That's fine.

MR. BATTISTA: And then for the defendant's information, there's -- I think the battle in the case -- the defendant is seeking discovery regarding the operation and use of the tracking device which led to the location of his apartment. The government in its response has informed the defendant that the government believes that those are sensitive investigative techniques and that we intend to litigate to the fullest extent the release of any sensitive investigative techniques regarding these devices. So eventually that will most likely be an issue.

If the defendant has particular discovery requests that don't relate to that, we have been endeavoring to respond as best as possible to any of his requests.

So, again, the defendant will review what the defendant has, and I see he has a copy of it with us, with him, today. If he would like, he can give that to Mr. Seplow and we can get a copy of it and get it back to him, mail it back to him, so that -- because I know that mailing things has

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been an issue for Mr. Rigmaiden. So if a copy of it is physically here and he would like to have us to have access to it, I'm willing to accommodate the defendant in any way possible just to save him the hassle of trying to ship it.

If there are requests -- we'll review this discovery request. If in reviewing the discovery the defendant has any particular issues about particular items, he can always send us a short letter and we will continue to endeavor to work with him. At his request, he requested a more extensive index of the discovery. That is -- we did produce that for him.

We have -- for the Court's information, we have a master set of discovery in order, with all the letters attached to the discovery from day 1 to today. So if the defendant wanted to task someone to come and look at our master set of discovery, we do have a master set of discovery in chronological order that we maintain. So we have a record of everything that's been sent to the defendant and his counsels and when it was sent by dated letter. So there is a master set.

I can understand because of different defense counsel and defendant being at CCA that it may be difficult for him to maintain a complete master set. But for the Court's information and the defendant's information, we do have a chronological master set of discovery available for review.

THE COURT: All right.

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You've mentioned something that perhaps we ought to talk about for a minute.

It sounds as though you are not going to turn over the discovery he's seeking concerning the operation of this device.

MR. BATTISTA: That's correct.

THE COURT: Is that the stingray device?

MR. BATTISTA: That's correct.

THE COURT: I think that's what it's been called in here before. I don't know what a stingray device is.

MR. BATTISTA: They go by different names. I'm just using a generic tracking device term.

THE COURT: Can you give me a 30-second description of what it does.

MR. BATTISTA: Your Honor, basically in this particular case, as stated in the search warrant affidavits, it's the allegation of the government that the defendant was filing fraudulent tax returns via the use of a computer and Verizon wireless air card. The Verizon wireless air card, in a sense, can turn a laptop into like a cell phone. The cell phone, when it's in operation — the air card, when it's in operation, it communicates with cell towers. The government has sensitive investigative techniques which allows it to locate the air card. That information brought us to an area where we believe the air card was located. It was a series of

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apartments within an apartment complex.

Further, standard law enforcement investigative techniques then helped us to identify which apartment within the apartment complex we believed the air card was operating out of.

So what the defendant is seeking is the information in terms of the nature of the devices, the operation of the devices. Basically every — a significant amount of information in terms of the operation of these devices. And in communication with the Department of Justice and FBI headquarters, we will be strenuously seeking to not disclose the operation of these particular devices.

It's -- to my knowledge, they have never been disclosed anywhere in the country and it's our position that it's not necessary in this particular case that they be disclosed.

THE COURT: Are these devices, as you've said, devices that pick up on the air card signal?

MR. BATTISTA: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And generally locate where it is?

MR. BATTISTA: Correct. And in this particular case, we had a general -- we had general information in terms of a number of units in the apartment complex that possibly could contain the air card. We had communications with the management of the apartment complex. Two of the units were

vacant. One of the units was occupied by an elderly gentleman with no criminal history. The fourth unit had been leased by a white male in his 20s under false identification. As part of the false identification, in order to obtain the lease a fraudulent tax return was used in order to get the lease.

So once the general area of the air card was located through additional law enforcement investigation techniques, we were able to then focus in on a particular unit.

So, in other words the investigative techniques did not tell us exactly where the air card was operating, but they -- the investigative techniques told us where to look.

THE COURT: Mr. Rigmaiden, I'm assuming that as a general matter the motion you're going to be filing is going to be a Fourth Amendment motion?

THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.

THE COURT: You're going to be arguing, I assume, that the use of this device was an unconstitutional invasion of your privacy or unconstitutional search without appropriate warrant, something like that?

THE DEFENDANT: That's right.

THE COURT: The reason I'm having this discussion right now with you all is to put to you this question: Is it going to be necessary for you to understand the inner workings of this device in order to make the motion? I'm guessing you're going to be relying upon traditional Fourth Amendment

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principles in arguing this is an invasive form of search that picks up on private communications and that you can't do that without satisfying the Fourth Amendment. And so I'm wondering if you need to understand the precise mechanics and workings of that device in order to make the argument that it was improperly intrusive.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, Your Honor, because there's a lot of conflicting statements. I have evidence from the discovery showing that the FBI technical service division agents actually located the air card directly inside apartment number 1122, which is one of their reports I have as an exhibit in my motion. And there are numerous cases such as *Kyllo* and *Karo* where the Supreme Court has analyzed in detail the technology in making their decision regarding how invasive it actually is.

And as far as the precision is concerned, by analyzing the technology I'll be able to refute or confirm whatever the government's saying about general proximity, which I don't really agree with.

I have a lot of reports, some of them say they narrowed it down to three apartments. Some say they narrowed it down to an apartment complex. Some say they narrowed it down directly to the apartment. And who's to say that the government didn't find it in some other way and they're just using the stingray device to go in through the back door?

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And by having access to how the device operates and by having access to the location data and where they actually used the device, then I'll be able to confirm whether or not what they're saying is true or not.

And even the cases they relied upon, which is Van Horn and Green and Van Horn, they wanted to withhold a type of microphone and where it was hidden. And in this case the government's not telling me what they used, they say there's a stingray device. Everybody knows what a microphone is. So I should be at least told what the stingray device is, how it operates. Because in Van Horn the case they're relying on, they were able to know that it was just a typical microphone used to record their conversations and they were allowed to listen to wiretap recording as well, which would be akin to the location data they logged with this device in this case. So I should be able to see the location data and also the details of the device while establishing my arguments.

THE COURT: Well, obviously, as you all talk about the reply -- well, not "obviously," but obvious to me at this point not knowing very much about the issue, it seems to me it's going to come down to a question of how much the defendant needs the information in order to defend himself. I'm assuming that when it comes to sensitive law enforcement techniques, I have to evaluate whether the defendant is being deprived of information essential to his defense in the interest of

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preserving sensitive law enforcement techniques.

It also seems to me that -- I'm talking entirely hypothetically, but let's say that the government had a particularly secret law enforcement technique that it used and it was unwilling to disclose the details of that technique, and yet without disclosing the details I couldn't rule accurately on the Fourth Amendment. Then it seems to me the government then has to make a decision either not to prosecute or to reveal the technique. Conversely, if a defendant can make a Fourth Amendment argument effectively without knowing the precise details of how something works, then it seems to me I can say it's okay for you to withhold that sensitive law enforcement technique because it's not prejudicing the defendant.

But I think that's going to be the tension I have to address on the question of what is or is not discoverable. And I'm just talking off the top of my head at this point to give you a sense for what I think is going to ultimately be the decision I'm going to have to make. And I would encourage you to think about that. If you think I'm wrong, obviously you'll tell me. But I think it's going to be a question of what the defendant really needs to defend himself versus what the government really needs to keep secret in order to be an effective law enforcer and how those two interests balance out, recognizing that the defendant has the right to defend

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himself.

MR. BATTISTA: Your Honor, another -- in order to make that decision, Your Honor, I believe that the Court may also, in order to assist it in its decision, there may come a time when an ex parte hearing may be appropriate where the government can inform the Court as to what the sensitive nature of the issues are so the Court can make a determination as to whether -- how the Court should balance the competing interests. And the government will be prepared to do that.

And the defendant may have some concerns that there's a possibility that the government could agree to allow the defendant to advise the Court of what his concerns are, and potentially some of those concerns may be at least the government can at first address them ex parte to the Court so the Court could make a determination as to whether or not there's an issue in the first place.

So I just put that out there as it looks like this is going to take some time, it will take a lot of effort on everybody's part, and that is another possibility that may come to light in this particular -- as we proceed down the road.

THE COURT: All right. Well, obviously I can't make any decisions now or form any opinions, but I'll leave it to you all to talk about it, and where you can't agree, then I'll have to dive into it and do my best to make a decision.

14:42:31 1 THE DEFENDANT: So you know, Your Honor, all these 2 issues were covered in the 74 pages in my reply. 3 THE COURT: I don't doubt that they are. THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 4 14:42:39 5 THE COURT: All right. Anything else we need to address on discovery or trial scheduling? We'll leave it for 6 7 August 10th, we'll talk to you at the standard status 8 conference setting. Are there other matters we need to address? 14:42:50 10 MR. BATTISTA: Your Honor, if the defendant about --11 just about the document the defendant has, how he'd like to 12 proceed with that. THE COURT: Do you have a copy with you today, 13 Mr. Rigmaiden? 14 14:43:00 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Well, if you want to save the time, you 16 17 can just give it to Mr. Battista today so he can start reviewing the reply and get back to you so you can meet that 18 June 14th deadline. 19 14:43:10 20 THE DEFENDANT: I wanted to give a copy to Mr. Seplow 21 as well. Could they make a copy? 22 THE COURT: Yeah. Why don't you give it to Mr. Seplow 23 and he can get it to Mr. Battista. That's fine. 24 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 14:43:21 25 THE COURT: Okay. Just a second.

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                         (The Court and the courtroom deputy confer.)
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                        THE COURT: Okay. I need to talk to Mr. Rigmaiden
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               about a couple of ex parte motions he filed related to the
               defense, so we'll go ahead and excuse the government and we'll
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               excuse Mr. Fox and Mr. Carter.
14:44:02
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          6
                         (Ex-parte discussion reported but not transcribed
          7
               herein.)
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                         (End of partial transcript.)
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14:44:05 1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 I, PATRICIA LYONS, do hereby certify that I am duly 4 appointed and qualified to act as Official Court Reporter for 14:44:05 5 the United States District Court for the District of Arizona. 6 7 I FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing pages constitute 8 a full, true, and accurate transcript of all of that portion 9 of the proceedings contained herein, had in the above-entitled 14:44:05 10 cause on the date specified therein, and that said transcript 11 was prepared under my direction and control, and to the best 12 of my ability. 13 14 DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 3rd day of September, 14:44:05 15 2010. 16 17 18 19 14:44:05 20 s/ Patricia Lyons, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter 21 22 23 24 25